DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
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WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Payment of the Public Debt--Letter of Mr. Clayton.

[From the Augusta Chronicle.]

AUGUSTA, GA., Oct. 18, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR—More than a year ago you propounded to me the question, how shall we ever pay our Government debt? From prudential considerations I declined then to discuss the subject—now that we are in sight of our independence, and in a more recent letter from you, my attention has been called to the promise I made, I cheerfully comply with your request, believing that the cause which then invoked my silence no longer exists.

In the settlement with the creditors of the Government one rule should be observed, which, in my opinion, will remove many, if not all difficulties, and that is to do justice alike to *obligor* and *obligee*. It is the wisest statesmanship, the truest philosophy and the best faith—sanctioned by wisdom, sustained by experience, and supported by love. It should be the aim of Government, the end of society and the aspiration of religion—besides the prophetic vision discovered it as one of the triune requisites of a man's duty, when he turned from the vanity of supposing that offended deity could be appeased, "with thousands of rams or ten thousands of rivers of oil or the sacrifice of his first born," to the simpler sublimity of Heaven's requirement "to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God."

In applying the rule the true principle, in my opinion, is to reduce everything to a specie basis—in other words, whatever relation Confederate money bore to specie at the time the Government security was purchased, preserve the same relation in the payment of the obligation. Look at my figures and listen to my facts.

Congress has authorized seven loans, and they have been put upon the market as soon after the passage of the laws as was practicable. I think it would be fair and just to assume six months from the date of an act authorizing a loan, as the fixed time for ascertaining the relation between gold and Confederate currency, in order to determine what really was paid, at the gold value, for the security, and consequently what should be paid to the holder in the settlement. It required at least that length of time to dispose of any loan which has been taken.

The first authorized by act of Congress was in May, 1861, and generally known as the Fifteen Million Loan, was taken and paid for either in gold or what was then its equivalent, and this class of creditors should be paid in gold, dollar for dollar. The other loans were in August, 1861; May, 1862; February, 1863; April, 1863; February, 1864, and April, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of 8, 7, 6, 7-30, 6 and 4 per cent. Had I access to the amounts issued under each, and the amount of Treasury notes outstanding, it would appear that the liabilities are somewhere in the neighborhood of $1,500,000,000. By converting them into basis at gold valuation, under the rule laid down above, the debt of the Government would be reduced to 150,000,000. Suppose you put it at 200,000,000. The Government will then have to provide 12,000,000 annually to pay the interest.

There is another class of creditors that justice requires should be placed upon the same footing with the holders of the 15,000,000 loan. I mean the Banks. They loaned the Government $9,000,000 of their notes, thereby expanding their circulation that amount and incurring an obligation to be hereafter redeemed in specie. They should either have their notes returned to them for a like amount of Confederate Treasury notes, or be furnished with that much gold—it will be right and just to the banks, and beneficial to every individual interest in the country. The demagogue may be frightened at the idea of excepting what he terms monopolies, but I am viewing the subject from the stand-point of even handed justice, and seek not to inquire the person or persons entitled, to it.

From all this you will observe that what was considered almost impossible on account of its magnitude—the payment of the public debt—assumes a practical shape. Now let us apply the rule with which we started, does this scheme do justice alike to obligor and obligee? By way of an illustration, suppose the purchaser of the Government security was a manufacturer—he sold his goods at a price for Confederate money which he would have gladly taken in gold at the relative value it then bore to Confederate currency, if the Government had been able to purchase with gold—if he sold his manufactured articles at a dollar a yard when ten cents in gold would have purchased a Confederate dollar, that was really the value of the article sold, and that was all he let the Government have when he purchased the Government bond. This is equally true of the agriculturist, the merchant, the common carrier or any one engaged in any industrial pursuit.

If then the obligee receives what he gave for his Government security, he cannot complain of injustice. How is it if he demands of the obligor all he has promised—will the rule hold good? I am not arguing the legal liability. I strike for a morality higher than the common law, in doing justice between a Government and a people; bound together in a struggle without a parallel in history, and united I trust in a destiny without an equal. You may apply to any one of the classes above referred to, and he will tell you as a palliation for the apparent high price of his merchandise, or manufactured article, or agricultural product, that he will take it in gold, at the relative value it bears to Treasury notes. If he is sincere, what injustice is done him, if his Government pays him in the very currency he preferred, and at the prices asked, when he sold the article which procurred him the Treasury note which purchased the Government bond? Some may say, I hold the Government obligation for so much, and the Government is in honor bound to pay it.

Those who reason thus make avarice the rule and justice the exception in an honest settlement. Can there be any justice in demanding of a Government one hundred dollars for that which cost the purchaser only four or five? I think not, and such in my opinion will be the honest verdict of the people who have suffered most in this struggle. If it is insisted that the nominal debt of the Government shall be paid, out of whom is it to come and how is it to be raised? Will you ask the soldier who obeyed the first summons and has served throughout the war without faltering, to help pay to his neighbor an obligation which necessity imposed, but for which he paid only one-twentieth of its nominal value? Would there be any justice in such a demand? He had better burn his bond than harbor such a thought. If the creditors themselves are the proper ones upon whom to levy the tax, it then becomes a question of calculation, whether to take the real value of cost to them for their obligation, raised under the common burthen of taxation, or insist upon the payment of the nominal value and pay it all themselves by a tax upon the securities.

Can may desire to know after I have reduced the debt to a form which seems at least manageable, how I propose to raise the means which will be required even for the reduced liabilities of the Government. In the first place I would tax all the securities bearing a rate of interest above six per cent, so as to bring them to that rate, making the interest in the public debt uniform. Our exports for the first year or two after the war I put down at one hundred millions—a little over one-third of the exports from the slaveholding States under the U. S. Government in the year 1860. This amount of exports under all the laws of healthy trade, will give us imports of a like amount. A duty of forty per cent. upon the imports and twenty upon the exports, will give us a revenue of sixty millions. Before the separation took place the United States Government expended sixty million annually—of this amount fifteen million were expended in private claims, fishing bounties, the Indian service, the public lands and the post office service, the larger portion of it for the latter—none of which, except, perhaps, a small portion for Indians will be required for the expenditures of the Confederate States.

Under the Constitution the post office is self-sustaining, and hence we are not called upon to provide any portion of its expenditure from the public money. You will, therefore, observe that $45,000 000 was required for objects under the United States Government, for which of a similar character our governmental expenditures will be required. I think, therefore, that we may safely calculate that $30,000,000 will be necessary for the Confederate States in supporting the Government—add to this $12,000,000, the interest on the public debt, and you have a balance of $18,000,000—the annual revenue of $60,000,000 for a sinking fund to pay off our debt. Would it not be wise in Congress to indicate some such policy in providing for the payment of our indebtedness? It would settle the values as to past transactions and inspire confidence as to furture operations—besides let European capitalists know what they had to expect on the general settlement which must take place at the end of the war.

P. CLAYTON.

Correspondence of the Macon Confederate.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., Oct. 26, 1864.

I hardly know where I left off in my last letter in narrating the march of Gen. Hood. But I presume at Dalton.

Soon after the event the army left the railroad, and marching around the southern spurs of Lookout Mountain—the right passing through Lafayette, and the left through Summerville—entered Alabama on the Gadsden road. The result of the campaign up to that time may be summed up as follows: The total and complete destruction of nineteen miles of the main road between Chattanooga and Atlanta, and four miles of the Cleveland branch above Dalton. The capture of fifteen hundred prisoners, and the killing and wounding of five hundred more. The capture of many stores, cannon and the material of war generally. The breaking up of Sherman's intention to march upon Macon. The flanking of his army in its position at Atlanta, and the recapture in fourteen days of the territory lost in six months of hard marching and incessant fighting. The possession of interior lines upon which our army has the communications of the enemy at its mercy, and which will speedily result in the total withdrawal of all the garrisons at and south of Chattanooga.

When the army reached Gadsden, it was necessary to let it rest one or two days, and bring up supplies from Blue Mountain. During that time the greatest activity prevailed in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments. The most inexorable orders were issued to have supplies up by a certain hour, and these orders were complied with to the letter. Among the supplies sent forward I was pleased to see several thousand pairs of shoes and many suits of grey.

On Friday night last there was a great time on the Army of Tennessee. Gens. Beauregard, Hood and several corps and division commanders assembled the soldiers and, amidst the wildest enthusiasm, announced that the army was to be at once led across the river, and that the Southern standard would once more be unfurled upon the soil of Tennessee. Ask me not to describe the frantic shouts that followed this announcement. It was in accordance with the feelings of every man on that ground, was demanded by the people of the whole South, including the highest civil officers, and meets the approval of the most distinguished military men in the world. (If the expedition should come to disaster, let us recollect all this.)

Long ere the sunbeam had kissed the mountain tops on the following morning, the army had left its encampment on the Coosa at Gadsden, and with an elastic tread and a merry heart, was on the roads leading out to Guntersville. It has already crossed the river and the advance guard must now be on Jackson's soil. Speaking of Jackson, there are none like him in our day and time! Nature seldom produces such a man, and when she does, she takes a long repose, as if to rest from the giant labor performed.

But I digress. The great Forrest leads the advance and Cleburne covers the rear. Gen. Hood leads the whole army in boldness, and there is Beauregard to supply the highest strategy and most consummate military wisdom. No such army as this has ever confronted the enemy in the Southwest. It is, in the first place, superior in numbers to any other we ever organized, whilst its spirit surpasses anything ever known in the world. If Gen. Hood never gains a battle, he will deserve the lasting gratitude of his countrymen for what he has already accomplished. Assuming command at Atlanta, when that position was already virtually in possession of the enemy, he fought his army gallantly, if not successfully, and that sort of fighting will always, with the Southern people, cover up many intellectual deficiencies. Commend us to the man who knows how, where and when to die. At a time when the country seemed to sink in despair, he boldly conceived, and is now executing a movement without a parallel for brilliancy in the Second Revolution. Sherman, in spite of our mightiest efforts, had penetrated to the very heart of your State. But, shade of the mighty, where now are thy laurels?

Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will mew, the dog will have his day.

And Sherman is "the dog" who has had "his day." His army is now receding and rapidly threatening the mountain defiles of Northern Georgia and East Tennessee, running back, with the celerity of a hero, over ground it had traversed with the pace of a terrapin.

It will be ten days or two weeks before a great battle is fought. The enemy will be obliged to march his men from the garrisons along the road to the neighborhood of Tullahoma, Murfreesboro' or Nashville before Gen. Hood will accept battle. Hood is still on the interior line with a splendid army shorn of every pound of surplus baggage, and it can be moved with extraordinary rapidity. Sherman has to concentrate and march over rugged mountains with an army as blue with hope as its own uniform. Half starved, all its spring and summer campaign, turned to naught, demoralized, with nothing of its victories remaining save the consciousness of having overrun and reveled in the homes of Northern Georgians like the band of Alavic reveled in the palaces of Italy, and with the consciousness that the Southern army though proclaimed dead, like Banquo's ghost will not down—that is the prospect before them.

GRAFTON.

Encouraging from the Trans-Mississippi.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the following cheerful paragraph from the report of Senator Semmes' late speech in Mobile:

Mr. Semmes concluded with a brief view of the situation beyond the Mississippi. We have there a large army; how large would not be proper for him to say; and it is constantly increasing under the operations of the conscription law, which could not heretofore be enforced. But now we hold the country down to the Atchafalaya; the laws of the State and of Congress are executed to that limit. Supplies of all kinds are ample, the army cannot consume the tithe of corn, and of meat there is nearly as great an abundance, while our laboratories at Shreveport, La., Tyler, Texas, and elsewhere are turning out everything needed in the way of arms, ordnance stores, etc.

With all this, the spirit of the people of Louisiana, among whom he had traveled extensively, was indomitable. In the midst of the blackened remains of their once happy homes, their determination to persevere to the end was only strengthened by the wrongs and suffering they were enduring. Nowhere, except in Virginia—to which State he conceded the palm for sublime heroism—had he seen so much distress, so much unbleaching resolution. The results of the last campaign had proved the impossibility of the enemy occupying the country, and not only could the Trans-Mississippi hold her own, but possessing, as she would by next Spring, an army not less in numbers than one of the great armies on this side of the river, she would even be able, if the means of crossing would permit, to send reinforcements to her brethren of the East.

Price in Missouri.

If the New York *Times* is to be credited Gen. Price has been teaching a wholesome lesson to the tories in Missouri, who thought to make themselves secure by adhering to the old wreck. Says the *Times*:

The embroilment in Southern Missouri is evidently about to be brought to a headway. Price and his powerful force of 15,000 mounted Westernmen have had pretty much their own way for two months. There has been no successful resistance made to his march from the southern line of the State to the Missouri river, and thence westward to the Kansas border. At Pilot Knob he was stoutly held at bay for a time by Gen. Ewing; at Jefferson City, the capital, he found the fortifications so strong he thought it indiscreet to make an assault; and at Lexington General Blount fought him with vigor on Wednesday last. But with these and lesser exceptions, he has, in more than one sense, carried everything easily before him. He has ravaged and plundered everywhere, and the Union people have suffered untold horrors. Thousands of them have been rendered homeless by his cruelty; thousands and thousands of them have fled before his advance, and hundreds of them have been killed in cold blood. The most undesirable region in the whole land to live in, during the last two months, has been the southern half of the State of Missouri.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTIONS.—The State Educational Convention, and the Educational Convention of the Confederate States, will meet in Charlotte on Tuesday and Wednesday next, 8th and 9th inst.

Citizens who have proposed to entertian delegates, are requested to attend at the depot, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, for the purpose of receiving their guests.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

BLANKETS—The Government has sent Gen. Hood's army 45,000 new and comfortable blankets. They will be very acceptable.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER.—To a wounded soldier or to a man above conscript age, with a small family and of suitable qualifications, I can give a good situation the ensuing year.
d2t-tw2t* CHAS. MANLY.

LOST, OR MISLAID.

A CONFEDERATE 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATE for $600, No. 2,128. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co.
nov 7-d8t T. F. SCOTT.

A HOTEL SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

A gentleman who has experience in managing a large, first class Hotel, is wanted to take charge of the business department of the YARBOROUGH HOUSE, to whom a liberal salary will be given. A gentleman without family preferred.
Raleigh, Nov. 3, 1864. d5t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. }

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 243.

OFFICIAL.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,
POST-QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
RALEIGH, Oct. 31st, 1864.

THE attention of Officers of this Post, Surgeons in charge of Hospitals and other Government Agents, is called to the following extracts from the Circular of the 1st October, 1864, from Q. M. General's Office.

* * * * * *

XL. Transportation cannot be furnished men or supplies for the treasury or navy, unless upon the order of the Head of the Department, or his authorized agents: which order must be filed as a voucher for future reference. When officers of the navy are travelling under orders, their cases will be acted upon as those of officers of the army, and their papers re-endorsed accordingly.

* * * * * *

XV. All orders for transportation, if for supplies, must state that the same are public property. If for individuals, the order must show that the party is under proper orders or on official business.

XXIV. The coupons furnished soldiers who subsequently die in hospital before using them, should be promptly returned to the officer issuing, by the Surgeon in charge.

* * * * * *

XXVII. Attention is again called to the improper practice of shipping officers signing their names by proxy, instead of by themselves. All officers, in charge of transportation will obtain the autograph signature of every shipping officer at his post, &c., and decline to ship stores, unless upon the proper signature of the officers respectively.

* * * * * *

XXIX. Officers in charge of transportation will not furnish it hereafter to the post officers of the various branches of the government on their own requisitions, nor unless they exhibit orders from the heads of Bureaux, as specified in General Orders, Nos. 59, 63 and 77.

* * * * * *

The original Order may be seen on file in this Office, and will be rigidly enforced.
By order of Capt. W. E. PEIRCE, A. Q. M.
DOUGLAS BELL,
nov 3-d6t Transportation Agent.

FIRST LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN RUSH, of Starr's Battery, Light Artillery, having been tried by general court martial convened at Goldsboro, N. C., on or about the —— day of ——, 1864, charged with 1st, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. 2d. Obtaining, under false pretences, transportation for private property for the purpose of speculation and profit. Act of Congress, General Orders No. 108, A. & I. G. O., August 4, 1863—having been found guilty of both charges, is hereby dismissed from the service of the Confederate States as a commissioned officer, and will be duly enrolled agreeable to general orders No. 24, Par. II, A. & I. G. O. Levies of 1863.

In accordance with 85th Article of War which says that "all commissioned officers found guilty of fraud or cowardice, shall have their names, places of residence, crimes and sentences, published in the daily journals in the State te which they belong."
Official FRANK A. BOND,
nov7-tf Maj. & A. A. & I. G.

Lost or Stolen—$250 Reward.

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, AT THE Railroad Depot, a small black oil cloth HAVERSACK, with white leather strap, (considerably worn,) containing a number of papers in a blue official envelope, addressed to Captain Wm. Shelby Reed, C. S. A.

I will pay TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS reward for the papers and ask no questions. These papers being of no value to any one else, it is hoped that they will at once be returned to the office of the Daily Confederate.
nov 7-d3t

FOR SALE--A large, comfortable, second-hand CARRIAGE, latest style. Apply to MRS. JANE B. MILLER,
nov 5-d3t Macon Depot, Warren Co., N. C.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RAILROAD BUREAU,
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4, 1864.

I WISH TO HIRE a number of GOOD NEGRO CARPENTERS from four to six months. Good wages given and comfortable shops to work in. W. G. RAOUL,
nov 5-d6t Capt. and A. Q. M.
Conservative copy six times.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY
THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
" " dozen..... 4,50
" " single copy..... 50
SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c:
Price per hundred.....$60,00
" " dozen..... 9,00
" " single copy..... 1,00
BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (*in press*).

We can also furnish all
MUSIC,
Published in the South.

*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address
oct 27 dtf REV. A. R. RAVEN.

RECRUITS WANTED.

TWENTY young, able-bodied recruits wanted in "Faison's Scouts" to fill up the Company; will operate chiefly on Confederate Point. They will furnish good horses.
Fort Fisher, N. C., October 27.—d26t

FOR SALE.

I have for sale a beautiful French Lady's WATCH AND CHAIN. Price $1,500. Address J. D. BAIRD,
nov 1-d6t Tally-Ho, Granville County, N. C.

156 LBS. BLACK AND WHITE FLAX THREAD, on consignment.
nov 7-2t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

FIVE THOUSAND YARDS FINE ENGLISH BLEACHED SHIRTING, by the piece.
nov 7-3t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED the following articles on consignment:
SPICE, SODA,
PEPPER,
SALTS,
CASTOR OIL, &C.
nov 7-2t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

FOUND.

Near Morrisville, where the collision on the N. C. Railroad occurred some time since, a PHYSICIAN'S POCKET CASE, which the owner can have by identifying contents and paying for this advertisement. d3t

LOST,

Between the Episcopal Church and Mrs. H. W. Miller's, a small PIN containing hair attached to a black bow. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at MRS. MILLER'S.
October 31st, 1864.—d1t

LOST!

A BROWN FUR CAPE WITH A BLUE CORD and Tassel, was lost at the Baptist Church last night [Sunday,] or, between the Church and my residence. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at my Store.
Oct. 31-tf. P. F. PESCUD.

LANDS FOR RENT IN NASH COUNTY.

Will be rented out at Hilliardston, Nash County, to the highest bidder, on the 12th November, Two Farms, on each of which 6 or 8 hands can be worked to advantage. There is on each place a good Overseer's house, and Negro Cabins.
W. H. & W. F. ROWLAND.
October 27, 1864.—d4t

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

All boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons, will be promptly forwarded free of charge:
Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Beagle, Greensboro'.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro'.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro'.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 31, 1864.—d1m

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

FOR
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE.

FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, just received. So long and so favorably known. Apply soon.

PRICE PER HUNDRED.....$60,00
" " DOZEN..... 9,00
" " SINGLE COPIES..... 1,00
BRANSON & FARRAR,
nov 4-d6t Raleigh, N. C.

WOOL NOTICE.
QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
aly 3-140-tf

FOR SALE.

A snug LITTLE FARM, 12 miles from Raleigh, containing 200 acres. One third in cultivation—the balance in Oak, Hickory and Pine wood. The improvements consist of an ordinary frame Dwelling with four rooms—a good Kitchen, Barn, Stables, &c. Apply early to
oct 28 d3t* W. S. MASON.

WANTED,

BY A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable experience in teaching both boys and girls, a situation as TEACHER in some Academy or High School. Address immediately,
TEACHER,
oct 27 d10t Tally-Ho, Granville Co., N. C.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.
oct. 11, 1864. dtml.

WANTED.

I WISH TO EMPLOY A MAN TO TAKE charge of my farm as Overseer, who is exempt from military service. For further particulars address me at Halifax, N. C.
Oct 19-d18t GEO. A. SMITH.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE.

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty. W. J. SAUNDERS.
October 26, 1864.—dtd

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I will attend at my office in the City of Raleigh, on the days named in this notice, to receive the property or general tax due the Confederate Government for the year 1864.

To prevent confusion and insure dispatch, the tax payers will attend at my office on the days appointed for the districts in which they respectively reside.

Swift Creek district	on	Monday	14,	Nov.	1864.
Panther Branch	"	Tuesday	15	"	"
Barney Jones	"	Wednes'y	16	"	"
Buckhorn & Newhill	"	Thursday	17	"	"
White Oak & Beaver Creek	"	Friday	18	"	"
Crabtree & Cary	"	Saturday	19	"	"
Houses Creek	"	Monday	21	"	"
Lick Creek & Kitts Creek	"	Tuesday	22	"	"
Fish Dam	"	Wednes'y	23	"	"
New Light	"	Thursday	24	"	"
Barton's Creek	"	Friday	25	"	"
St. Matthews & St. Marks	"	Saturday	26	"	"
Wake Forest	"	Monday	28	"	"
Cross Roads	"	Tuesday	29	"	"
Little River & Buffaloe	"	Wednes'y	30	"	"
Marks Creek	"	Thursday	31	"	"
St. Mary's	"	Friday	1	Dec.	"
Raleigh	"	from Monday	4 to Wednesday	13	" "

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Oct. 26-d2w.

Standard, Progress and Conservative copy two times weekly.

WANTED—THREE good male HOTEL SERVANTS. Apply to or address S. W. SCOTT,
Superintendent Yarborough House,
nov 5-d2t* Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Sale of Old Brandy at Auction

ON THURSDAY THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMber next, at the Court House in Lexington, N. C., we will sell at public Auction for cash, eight Barrels of old Brandy, which we sold to W. S. Henrehan and Levi Dawson.

Persons wishing to buy good Brandy, would do well to attend. J. ADDERTON,
J. A. MARCH.
Lexington, N. C., Oct. 18, 1864. dtnov15.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be made prior to 15th December 1864, about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent.

MASONIC.

THE GRANC LODGE of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require. WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2awtd

STOLEN.
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from me on the cars between Goldsboro and Joyner's Depot, on Friday night, 30th ult., a fine Spencer's Rifle (a seven repeater.) The rifle had a cross mark cut across the breech.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver the said rifle to the Editor of the Tarboro' Southerner, or to me at Falkland.

I will also pay $500 for the arrest and conviction of the thief. WM. J. FOREMAN,
oct1dtf. Falkland N C

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12,50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

EXCHANGE WANTED.

Wanted to exchange for the coming year, an excellent HOUSE AND LOT in Warrenton, N. C. for one in Raleigh. Apply to
HECK, BRODIE & CO.
November 1st, 1864.—d6t*

$40,000 IN COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.

ON TUESDAY, the 15th November, (being Court day,) I will sell to the highest bidder FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS PERSON COUNTY BONDS, at the Court-House in the town of Roxboro'. Said Bonds will run from two to five years.

Also, at the same time and place, I will offer NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS N. C. TREASURY NOTES.

ALEX. WALKER,
nov 1-d7t* County Commissioner.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire-places, with a basement, a splendid bake house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31-dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

SALE OF GRANVILLE COUNTY BONDS.

ON TUESDAY OF GRANVILLE COUNTY Court next, being the 2d day of November, I shall sell at public auction, $36,000 of Granville county bonds, of the denomination of $1000, due in ten years and bearing interest.
L. A. PASCHALL, Ch'n
Oxford, Oct 13 dtd. of Relief Board.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

FOR RENT,

A LARGE PLANTATION IN ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

I will rent upon liberal terms my PLANTATION, lying ten miles west of Salisbury, known as the DR. JOHN FOARD PLACE.

There is on the place a convenient and comfortable Dwelling, nine Negro Houses, a spacious Barn, four Tobacco Barns, and all other necessary out buildings; and the Plantation is one of the best improved farms in the Western part of the State.

Immediate possession of all the lands and a portion of the buildings will be given on the day of contract, if desired, and full possession of the whole premises will be given on the first of January next, perhaps sooner.

For terms and further particulars, address,
T. F. GAITHER,
Nov. 3, 1864.-d5t Mocksville, N. C.
Confed rate, Raleigh, insert five times and send bill to Salisbury Watchman Office.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED PROPERTY.

Will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, the 10th November, at 12 o'clock, m., the following Government Stores:

12 Setts Harness,
18 Saddles,
28 Pair Hames,
83 Horse Collars,
39 Bridles.

Sale by order of A. H. COLE, Maj. and Chief of Field Transportation.
S. WOODSON VENABLE,
Captain and A. Q. M.
Weldon, N. C., Nov. 3, 1864.-d6t

PERSONS wishing to subscribe to the "Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association," can find subscription lists at the Auction Houses, Book Stores and Drug Stores of the City. COM.
nov 4-d3t

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

Among the many vagaries and shifts to which this war has given rise, we have seen nothing so well calculated to startle and surprise the honest and conscientious, as the letter of Mr. Clayton on the payment of the public debt. We have long known Mr. Clayton by reputation, and he bears the character of an upright and true man. It is a lamentable instance of how far a just and sincere mind may be beguiled into error—the more lamentable when such a mind adds to the ordinary stimulus to moral action, the influence of those religious precepts which teach men "to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk honestly with God."

In the settlement of its debts with its creditors, the Government is bound by the same rules of right, the same principles of law, and the same obligations of justice, as is an individual member of the society of which it is the organ; and it should the more scrupulously follow these rules, preserve these principles, and fulfill these obligations, because it has the power to violate them with impunity, so far as punishment is concerned, and because it is and ought to be an exemplar to its citizens on whom it imposes precepts of virtue, for whose violation it exacts penalties.

It is very true that as well in the creation of debts as in their settlement, there ought to be justice done "to the obligor and to the obligee;" hence usury and extortion ought not to be allowed, but punished. But this justice does not imply always the exact maintenance of equality in a trade. A bad bargain is not dissolved by law between the parties, because one gets the advantage.—*Caveat emptor*, is a principle and maxim of law as well settled as any other. Especially is this rule to prevail, where the obligor is the paramount authority, and is to sit in judgement on the justice of his own obligations.

The proposition of Mr. Clayton is to scale the public debt, in its settlement with its citizens who are creditors; or, as Mr. Clayton more eupheniously expresses it, "to reduce everything to a specie basis." This would be a monstrous dishonesty. No citizen is ever allowed by law to scale his debts, except he be insolvent or bankrupt; and then he must file a schedule, under oath, surrendering all he has except the mere pittance which the humanity of the law allows; and no man can avoid the payment of his just debt, to the extent of his ability, except on a false schedule, supported by perjury. But here it is proposed to Government, which is neither insolvent nor bankrupt, to withhold, by the mere exercise of power, a portion of what she has promised to pay, and pledged herself to pay, by a formal and solemn obligation. This is repudiation, which is robbery. To add if possible to this wrong, it can be committed only upon her own citizens. Many of the Government bonds will be held by foreigners—citizens of other Governments. No foreign nation will ever recognize our independence, nor make a treaty with us, until they have secured the payment of the debts owed by our Government to their subjects, whose interests they are bound to protect; and whether they would make a treaty or no, they would consider it a sufficient ground for reprisals and war, if we rejected the well ascertained claims of their citizens. We should thus in the outset, in doing what Mr. Clayton considers "justice to the obligor," discriminate most unjustly against a portion of the obligees. The effect of this policy would be to drive our bonds out of the hands of our own people, for trifling nominal sums, into the hands of foreigners; and thus instead of having a debt due and payable at home, whose payment would in itself be a return to the Government, we should have the grievous burden of a foreign debt.

But the wrong done would fall not on the unworthy at home even; it would bear most heavily upon the good and patriotic, who preferred in her moment of extremity to trust the faith of the Government and invest in her bonds, rather than to speculate and extort or to hoard. By far the larger portion of those who hold government securities, have made this investment in a great measure out of patriotic motives. They could have made more money in almost any other way; and the Government is to sacrifice this class in her settlement!

See how it would operate: A man had a negro before the war, for which he gave fifteen hundred dollars; he can sell him for five thousand. Instead of investing this in cotton or tobacco, or speculating upon it in the various ways which the times open up to him, he puts it in Confederate Bonds of 1863. His negro has not brought him quite four hundred per cent. upon his specie investment. Yet Mr. Clayton proposes when these five thousand of six per cent Bonds of the issue of February 1863 come to be paid, to "reduce them to the specie basis," as it stood six months thereafter; which would be a reduction of one thousand or twelve hundred per cent.

At the time that the Government commits this wrong on a trusting creditor, by the side of this one stands another citizen who cared for his own interest more than for his Government. He too sold his negro for $5,000—but instead of bonds, he bought corn, which he held and sold at $10,000; then flour, which he held and sold at $20,000; then whiskey, which he held and sold at $40,000; then cotton, which he sold at $80,000; tobacco at $160,000—all the while contributing to swell and redund, and of course depreciate the currency; and at last, when his inordinate gains have accumulated by speculation on the necessaries of life, to the detriment of government and people, he takes his $160,000 and reinvests in negro property and land which has all the while stood still, and leaves him the owner of twenty negroes, and land sufficent to employ them! This man, the policy of Mr. Clayton will leave untouched; while the misguided patriot who bought the bonds of his Government, will be "*reduced*" by an arbitrary act of the "*obligor*" to six hundred dollars, but little more than one-third of what the property cost him in time of peace.

But the plan of Mr. Clayton is further wrong, in the idea that it is just to fix at a given time the "relation of Confederate money to specie, in order to determine what really was paid at the 'gold value for the security;" for the reason that the money or currency was less valuable with relation to gold, than it was to almost any other article of property. For example: In December, 1863, twenty dollars in Confederate currency would only buy one dollar in gold, and two thousand only one hundred in gold. But two thousand dollars would buy at that time two young horses, whose hire would support them and pay besides a handsome income. Instead, however, of investing in the two horses to make money, the owner of the one hundred dollars in gold, in order to support his government and help our credit, purchases two Confederate Bonds, due in 1893, with six per cent. interest. He is paid his interest in the depreciated currency, one hundred and twenty dollars a year, and at the end of the war he is paid off in another Bond for $100—while the horse trader jingles in his ear a nice thousand dollars, as the result of his better sense than to trust his government.

There are other reasons against the plan of Mr. Clayton. Far better would it have been if the same "prudential considerations" which induced Mr. Clayton "to decline to discuss the subject more than a year ago," had enforced silence on him still. We hope that a plan of relief, emanating from Mr. Trenholm, under the inspiration of sound practical sense and wholesome honesty, will soon direct the public mind from the unscrupulous and mischievous suggestions upon which we have been commenting.

Personal.

We had the pleasure of a visit on yesterday from Col. Wood, of the President's staff, and Major Norris, chief of the C. S. Signal corps. Col. Wood will be remembered as the gallant officer who boarded the Yankee gunboat in the harbor of Newbern, and captured and destroyed her right under the guns of a formidable fort, thereby fulfilling to the letter his part in the capture of Newbern, in the celebrated Pickett and Barton expedition. More recently this officer has signalized his usefulness in the service, by his brief but telling exploits on the Tallahassee, when he distroyed Yankee crafts almost within hearing of Trinity chimes on Broadway.

Major Norris, in his admirable direction of the department of the Signal Corps, has rendered invaluable service to the Confederacy, for which he is deservedly held in high esteem by the Government. Both of these gentlemen are on a short sojourn with their families in this place. The pleasure of our short interview with them was much enhanced, by the earnest and hopeful assurances they give of the well-being of Confederate affairs.

Items.

After to-morrow, truth, even from Yankee sources, will not be so wholly a stranger. We shall then see how completely drubbed was Grant on his late "reconnoisance." We shall further see that Price has *not* been beaten and routed, but is employing some spare time in organizing the large force of recruits which have been added to his command.

The commercial crisis in England continues without abatement. Many important houses have failed, and most of them in some way connected with the American trade. If the panic reaches the United States, we shall see a smash up unequalled in the past.

Nineteen thousand pounds sterling, or $95,000, were realized by the sales at the splended Bazaar lately held in Liverpool, for the benefit of our prisoners in the hands of the Yankees. This is a substantial manifestation of English sympathy, which relieves against the cold and harsh indifference of the British Government.

The Tallahasse is at work again, destroying the Yankee craft. This is good. The only road to the Yankee conscience, is through his pocket. The Tallahassee is reported to have entered the Delaware Breakwater and fired several vessels. Ward is a fit successor of Wood.

Postage Stamps.

This community has suffered for some time the inconvenience of being unable to procure postage stamps. We did not know why it was that our Postmaster was unable to procure any, until we found a notice in the Salisbury *Watchman*, by the Postmaster of that place, stating that the contractor for printing postage stamps had given up his contract, and there will be delay in getting stamps for the business of the country.

Until stamps can be procured, however, he proposes to mark envelopes "PAID" for all who wish to save the trouble of paying for each letter as handed into the office. Envelopes by the dozen or hundred can thus be marked and answer the purpose of having stamps on hand. Other Postmaster, we presume, will do the same

The communication of Lorenzo D. Pitt, Master's Mate of the *late* C. S. Ram *Albemarle*, gives what we take to be a correct statement of the affair of its *blow up*. This officer fixes the fault in no very measured terms upon the "army pickets," who, he alleges, were asleep that night both on the bank of the stream below the town, and also on the *Southfield*. He further says, that this was not the first negligence of this sort; that complaints had been previously made to the commanding officer of the Post, and no punishment had been awarded by him to similar offences.

We give the communication the publicity desired for it, and the public will form its own judgment upon the merits of the defence set up for those who had especially in charge the protection of the vessel. The *Albemarle* was in an exposed situation; the enemy were known to be within a short distance of where she lay; she was of great value to us as being, in the language of Mr. Pitt, the "Cerberus that kept the Yankee hounds from Plymouth." Of course such a "*bull dog*" they would seek to destroy, and they would send just so many of the *pack* as was necessary to accomplish such destruction. Our own efforts at blowing up the enemy's boats had already suggested ideas of the measures to be adopted in such experiments. We had employed *torpedo boats*, and had every reason to suppose they would also. To guard efficiently against surprise, is one of the very chiefest insignia of military ability.

Now let us see: The *Albemarle* ought to have been protected as she lay at the wharf by a water guard, (we do not recollect the technical name, but spars or timber are used) which should have been placed at such a distance as to ensure that the vessel would be out of reach of any pole, or "*goose neck*" that could be handled by a small force, on a little torpedo boat.

On all dark nights favorable for surprises, the watch ought to have been sufficient in number not only to ensure the discovery of an approaching enemy, but also to be able to overcome a small surprise party, without the call of reinforcements. As the enemy was not in reach to have been able to do damage, except by surprise, *lights* ought to have been always kept on the river bank, near the Albemarle, sufficiently bright to reflect upon the stream to such a distance as to overcome the darkness of the night. There is in that country an abundance of lightwood for this purpose. There ought to have been countersigns and signals to be used on all occasions, night or day, by a party advancing from the stream; and upon failure to give such signal, the ship should have been kept always ready to open on an advancing party.

The above are natural, simple precautions, that ought to have suggested themselves to ordinary vigilance—and if these or precautions of equal availability were used, then those who used them may claim exoneration.

Every body connected with this Plymouth affair may be assured of one thing—that there is a profound public indignation abent the matter. It is no slight responsibility to undertake the charge of the public property, and the public interest, and the public safety, and tamper with such responsibility. The community and the nation have too much at stake to tolerate the short-comings which sacrifice vital interests of the Republic.

Let us see now how this Plymouth affair has been managed: When Gen. Beauregard ordered Gen. Martin from there, one Regiment was left. We suppose guns of sufficient strength were left on the upper and lower Forts to cover the approaches by water—the width of the river to the Island being, as we are informed, about four hundred yards. It has now been about nine months that Plymouth has been in our possession. We presume the garrison there has had much idle time upon its hand, and has had ample opportunity to strengthen the fortifications, if the Yankee industry which preceded them had left any strengthening to do. Now, what could have been done? Very clearly the works fronting the river were the natural allies to the iron-clad *Albemarle*—it was worth while then to make them as near impregnable as possible. The guns, or a portion, should have been casemated—the magazines should have been altered and so constructed as to be bomb proof, and extra carriages, to supply, in case of breakage from an enemy's fire, if possible to be had, should have been prepared—and at such points as the enemy would be most likely to approach them, should have been *masks* prepared for light artillery, with safe approaches, so that horses could have been used in bringing up or carrying off batteries, without being "killed or disabled;" which batteries could have been of great assistance, in addition to the Forts. And in support of these batteries, there should have been sufficient entrenchments for sharpshooters, to be secure themselves while annoying the enemy and checking his approach.—Now were these things done? Were any of them? Or have the works been left as they were found? It seems that Gen. Baker was taken in reverse; that his upper Fort had its magazine blown up, and both had their guns dismounted, and there was no means of remounting at night what was dismounted in the day—and Gen. Baker did not find the works tenable, or he would never have *evacuated Plymouth*—with infantry and artillery—and surrendered it to nine wooden gunboats. We see no reason to blame Gen. Baker; and the "conspicuous gallantry" of Col. Whitford is no more than was expected of a good officer, as he has shown himself to be.

But the disappointment of North Carolinians sees no mitigation as yet in this affair. Forrest blockades the Tennessee with light artillery and *horse marines*—and captures gunboats and transports. A little garrison, deep buried in the earth at Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, has rested there for four hundred and ninety days, and fires no gun, but by night gathers the leaden and iron hail stone which the enemy pours out upon them—and no torpedo could ever approach this garrison with impunity.

But here, at an important point like Plymouth, the gate of the richest section of North Carolina, with our own forces holding the entrance, a mere squad takes all by surprise, does a consummate deed of destruction—and then nine *wooden* gunboats attack earth works, protected by infantry, and disabling our means of defence, force an evacuation, while a few soldiers walk in and re-occupy.

No one can deny that these are the facts; and we apprehend but one feeling pervades the people upon their presentation—that of keen disappointment.

For the Confederate.

HALIFAX, N. C., Nov. 3, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As several false reports are in circulation relative to the loss of the "Albemarle," and a disposition manifests itself to make the officers responsible for the shameful and dastardly conduct of the army pickets, I deem it my duty to lay the facts before the country.

I was officer of the deck from 12 to 4 o'clock, a. m., the morning of the catastrophe. About 3 o'clock, a. m., I discovered the torpedo boat *at a distance of between two and three hundred yards* coming up the river, hailed her, received no reply, and immediately gave the alarm, and opened fire on her with the watch, with small arms, which was kept up till she surrendered. The watch, consisting of *six men, doubled that night by order of the Captain*, were on the alter and did their duty; the crew were at their quarters as quick as they could shake off slumber and rush up from the berth deck. The statement that no one slept aboard is an infamous falsehood; the executive officer *always* slept aboard and so did the crew, except a few, who, with the other officers, slept on and by the wharf, right alongside the vessel, and, as was tested by experiment, got to quarters as soon as those who slept on the small, dark, and contracted berth deck. I can testify that every thing was done that was possible to prevent the catastrophe, as far as the officers and men of the "Albemarle" are concerned, and am far from willing that they should be made to shoulder the crime of the pickets and the remissness of the Montgomery True Blue Artillery. There was one picket post on the river bank about a mile and a half below the ship, another picket was stationed on the wreck of the "Southfield," about three-fouths of a mile below, posted with the special view to protect the "Albemarle" and prevent a surprise. They gave no alarm, sent up no rocket, fired no musket, but allowed the torpedo to *steam by* within thirty yards, as stated by the Yankee prisoners, without giving any warning of her approach. There can be but one opinion as regards the pickets on the Southfield; they were asleep, and if ever exchanged deserve *death*. The Yankees state that they sent a row boat back and captured them while the attack was going on, and the loaded muskets left by them on the deck proves the statement true. When Colonel Wortham was in command, the pickets on the "Southfield" had been several times found asleep, and complaints loud and deep had been made about it, but criminal indifference or mercy *punished not* the offence. Thus was the "Albemarle" shamefully sacrificed by drowsy soldiers, and the Cerberus that kept the Yankee hordes from Plymouth, destroyed.

Very respectfully,
LORENZO D. PITT,
Master's Mate, C. S. N.

From the Richmond Examiner of Saturday.

The War News.

Profound quiet prevailed along the lines on the north side of the James on yesterday. It appears certain that the enemy's force on this side of the river has been much diminished, and that not more than a thousand men remain in Fort Harrison.

Deserters come in great numbers, and report that there was on Saturday an earnest effort made by their officers to put the men in condition to repeat the late assault of last week. All the machinery was brought into play—bands of musick, whiskey, &c.—but nothing could be done. One fact confirms their statements—that the canteens of those who come in Saturday were overflowing with the juice of corn.

There was some shelling on the lines of Petersburg yesterday, but it amounted to nothing.

But the general impression prevails that Grant is about to try something on. Troops are moving to the south side, and a general activity prevails upon the trans-Appomattox lines. He has curtailed his picket line on his extreme left and stretched it out in the rear of his army—southward, towards Reams' station.

Has he given up his ideas on the matter of the Southside road? It has long been the supposition of this journal—expressed before a man of Grant's army had ever crossed the James—that after attempting the capture of Petersburg he would continue his eternal movement by the left flank, and make of it a regular campaign on the Atlantic coast of North and South Carolina. We hold to that idea and expectation. It is now time for the Southern campaign to begin. Wet and cold will soon render extensive operations in this neighborhood as difficult as their results have hitherto been discouraging. If Grant's army is as large as it is supposed, he may have a force to hold Bermuda Hundred and the lines in the neighborhood of the Weldon road, and take off an army in the direction mentioned, getting his supplies by the Seaboard and Norfolk and by the Atlantic and North Carolina railroads. We shall soon know whether this idea has any foundation, or whether Grant will continue to bump his head against the old butting posts which have occupied his attention for the last five months.

New Advertisements.

Important Sale of Furniture at Greensboro'.

Editor Wanted for the Hendersonville Times.

Change of Time for Receiving the Confederate Taxes in certain Districts in Wake county.

Y. P. Lashley offers himself as a candidate for Door-keeper of the House of Commons.

See notice of large sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture, on Thursday next.

For the Confederate.

The writer of this has heard with some pain, that a portion of the Trustees of the University of the State, have petitioned for exemption from military service in behalf of the matriculates of the institution. As this is a matter of much public concern, I desire to know whether this be so? If such a petition has been preferred, by whom has it been done?—by the Executive Committee or by a board of Trustees? And if by the latter, in what way and by whom was the board called together?

Such a step involves, in my view, the honor of the class of persons to which young men undergoing education at the University generally belong. It involves the elevated standing in time to come, of the institution itself, and is affects seriously the interest of the State at large and of the Confederacy.

I make enquiry in the hope that it may not be so; or if so, that it is so modified in form as to free it from much of its objectionable character. X.

CAPTURE OF A YANKEE STEAMER.—We find in the Shreveport *News* the following, copied from the Galveston *News* without date, being the only account we have seen of an affair to which we had already seen references, and which occurred, we believe, in August:

We had the pleasure of meeting an old time Galveston friend yesterday, and learning from him the following good news:

The fast, first class U. S. Steamer "Ike Davis," 424 tons burthen, left her anchorage off the bar at the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 21st inst., at 5½ o'clock p. m., with a crew of 32 persons, including ten contrabands and five passengers. At 7 o'clock p. m. the vessel had changed hands, the crew becoming prisoners and the passengers taking charge of the vessel. The head and front of this bold and successful exploit was a choice spirit from New Orleans. The sailing master, after the change in ownership, was our Galveston friend, while another participant hails from Old Brazoria. The vessel and passengers were all brought safely into Texas waters.

The steamer is represented as very fast, making seventeen knots an hour easy. She was formerly the Habanero, and ran between Havana and Matanzas, in opposition to the railroad between those cities.

A LIBERAL ACT.—George D. Yonge, of Augusta, has presented the Mayor 75 cords of wood, to be distributed among the needy in that city.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS JEFFERSON JEFFREYS was born in Wake county, near the city of Raleigh, on the 4th of July, 1843, and died a prisoner at Point Lookout, Maryland, on the 16th of July, 1864. He was the son of Martha Hardie and the late James G. Jeffreys, and grandson of Gilly and Robert N. Jeffreys, deceased.

This noble, gallant young gentleman, at the age of 17, offered his services to his beloved country. He first joined the Ellis Artillery and remained a highly esteemed member until the company left the State. He was then prevailed upon by his family and many friends and relatives to remain at home. Possessing from childhood a yielding and obliging disposition, and like his noble race ever willing to sacrifice all for the comforts and pleasures of others, he at last yielded. He bid his beloved company adieu and returned to the home and family who looked upon him as their only hope and protector; but the comforts and pleasures of home and loving friends around, could not satisfy his patriotic spirit, for it had long been his desire to fight in battle, and he was often heard to say, as he had to die he had rather die fighting in defence of his honored Confederacy. His family seeing that he could never be satisfied at home, at last gave their consent for him to go. He then joined Capt. Rufus S. Tucker's cavalry, and on Virginia's soil fought many a hard-fought battle with them. But, alas, beloved company, your idolized friend has fought his last battle, for on the 31st of May he was taken prisoner at Hanover Court House, and on the 16th of July last, at Point Lookout, far from home and kindred, he breathed his last. He was indeed a perfect soldier, ever at his post; no murmur of complaint was ever heard to escape his lips; his gentle, kind and unobtrusive manners not only won for him the love of his company, but the love of all who knew him. During the long period this youthful soldier remained from home, he did not forget the instructions of a pious mother, and during the recreative hours of camp-life he would often be found in his tent, with no companion but his Bible, the book which he had been taught from infancy to respect and love. He was idolized by his company; and in health they will often wish for the friend who was a friend indeed, and in sickness especially they will miss his kind attention; for when one was sick, he was ever there to minister to his wants and try to alleviate his sufferings. He's gone, forever gone! We will no more listen to catch a sound of his soft, proud and independent step, nor feel again his gentle touch upon our feverish brow. Farewell, brave, noble, generous friend; though thy brave, manly form now lies in distant Maryland, and, perhaps no tear will ever be shed upon thy lonely grave, yet North Carolina's brave sons and daughters will not forget to drop upon her soil a tear in remembrance of one of her best, her worthiest sons.

Farewell, beloved Tom Jefferson Jeffreys,
Friend of my youthful days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise.
Farewell! we can meet no more on earth,
In heaven above, around Jesus' throne,
I hope again to greet you.

A FRIEND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the districts herein named will not be received at the times heretofore adver ised, but will be received at the following times, viz:

Swift Creek District,	Monday, Dec.	18, '64.
Panther Branch do	Tuesday, "	19, "
Barney Jones' do	Wednesday,	20, "
Buckhorn & New Hill do	Thursday,	21, "
White Oak & Beaver Cr'k,	Friday,	22, "
Crabtree & Cary do	Saturday,	23, "

The other districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake county.
nov 8-d6t

Important Sale of Furniture in Greensboro, N. C.

WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCtion, FOR CASH, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 22d and 23d instant, a large amount of valuable property, belonging to the

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE,

consisting of

PARLOR FURNITURE, 40 BEDS, a lot of BEDSTEADS, MATTRASSES, BED CLOTHING, TABLES, TABLE LINEN, WASH BOWLS, PITCHERS, about 6 doz. CHAIRS, several sets of PLATES, and a small lot of GAS PIPES and Fixtures.

—ALSO—

SIX PIANOS, some of which are of the very best quality, and 8 or 10 GUITARS.

Also, a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, a catalogue of which will be furnished on application to Rev. T. M. Jones.

N. H. D. WILSON,
nov 7-5teod Sec'y Board of Trustees.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Meeting of Congress.

RICHMOND, Nov. 7.—Congress met to-day pursuant to adjournment. The message from the President received and read. It begins with a review of the military operations since the adjournment of Congress in June and recognizes the protection of Providence in enabling us successfully to withstand the utmost efforts of the enemy for our subjugation.

We have recovered Texas from the enemy, and Arkansas with the exception of a few fortified posts. Nearly the whole of northern and western Mississippi, Northern Alabama, and western Tennessee are again in our possession. All attempts to penetrate from the coast have been baffled. In South western Virginia, successive armies have been routed, and a portion of eastern Tennessee has been reconquered by our troops.

The main army, after a series of defeats and constant repulse in their repeated assaults, are still engaged in an effort to capture Petersburg. The army of Sherman succeeded in obtaining possession of Atlanta but were unable to secure any ultimate advantage from this success.

Had we been compelled to evacuate Richmond as well as Atlanta, the Confederacy would have remained as defiant as ever. No military success of the enemy can accomplish the destruction of the Confederacy, nor save the enemy from a constant drain of blood and treasure which must continue until he shall discover no peace attainable unless based on recognition and our indefeasible rigts. No change in the conduct of foreign powers can be announced. Recognition of our independence is withheld from the assumption that it would be valuless without intervention. We wish no intervention, for we know ourselves fully competent to maintain our rights and independence. Peace is impossible without independence and not to be expected. The enemy will anticipate neutrals in recognition of that independence.

Total amount of the public debt first October, eleven hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars No additional appropriations required for meeting the needs of the public service up to the first of July, as unexpended appropriations exceed the the estimate for that term. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that the faith of the government be pledged, that notes shall ever remain exempt from taxation—that no issue be made beyond that already authorized and that a portion of the receipts from taxation and tax in kind, be pledged to a gradual redemption of the entire circulation. Refering to the report of the Secretary of War, the President says the exemption from military duty of persons of certain specified pursuits and professions, is unwise and not defensible in theory. Discretion should be vested in the military authorities so that a sufficient number of those essential to public service might be detailed, to continue to exercise their pursuits or professions, but exemptions from service of entire classes, should be wholly abandoned.

Various recommendations by the Secretary of War are referred to and approved, among which is the reorganization and consolidation of reduced regiments.

In regard to prisoners of war, the President says each government is hereafter allowed to provide the necessary comforts to citizens held captive by the other.

The subject of employing negroes in the army is discussed at some length. The President dissents from those who advise a general levy for arming slaves for duty as soldiers. He recommends the employment of 40 thousand as pioneers and for engineer labor, in addition to duties heretofore performed. He favors their acquisition for public service the right of property in labor of slaves, the Government engaging liberal pay to the negro on his discharge after service faithfully rendered.

The President closes by relating the willingness of this Government to negotiate for peace. Peace is manifestly impossible unless desired by both parties to this war, and disposition for it among our enemies will be outmost certainly revoked by demonstration on our part of abilsty and unshaken determination to defend our rights.* Let us then resolutely continue to devote our united, unimpaired energies to the defence of our homes, our lives, our liberties. This is the true path to peace. Let us tread it with confidence in assured results.

*So the dispatch reads.]

FOUND GUILTY.—The jury in the case of John Medlin, for the murder of Little, returned, at a late hour last evening, a verdict of "guilty." Little was attempting to arrest Medlin, (a deserter,) when he was killed. The entire day was spent in the examination of witnesses and speeches of counsel. For the prosecution, Messrs. Armfield, solicitor, and Lauder. For the defence, Messrs. Magruder and Wilson.—*Charlotte Bul.*

New Advertisements.

DOOR-KEEPER TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Subscriber, a citizen of Wake county, respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of ASSISTANT DOOR-KEEPER to the House of Commons, of the next Legislature. If elected, as he hopes he will be, he pledges himself to attend faithfully to the duties of the office.

nov 8-dltw2t Y. P. LASHLEY.

HENDERSONVILLE TIMES.

AN EDITOR is wanted in this office. The present Editor desires to retire. This is a good berth for some one who is too feeble to be a soldier, and who desires a situation well guarded against "conscription." The applicant must be of moral habits, educated, and "sound on the goose." Address

WM. L. LOVE,
nov 8-tf Hendersonville, N. C.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY next NOVEMBER 10TH, in front of our Sales Room, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell:

6 Cane bottom Chairs, 1 Rocking Chair,
1 Sofa, 1 Marble Slab Wash Stand,
1 Walnut Bureau with glass,
1 Folding Dining Table,
1 Brussels Carpet,
1 Wool do.,
Hair,
Cotton and Shuck
Mattrasses, 1 Feather Bed
and bedding, 2 Cottage bedsteads,
1 pr Heavy bed blankets, 1 Cooking Stove, complete, 2 Safes in good order, 1 Wash bowl and Pitcher, Crockery Ware, Tin Ware, &c.; 1 set Silver plated Castors, Lot of Wooden Ware, Tubs, Pails, &c., together with many other articles too numerous to mention. Also, will be added to the sale 10 or 15 Sacks Dry Virginia Salt,

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.
nov 8-d3t